

SHOP GIRL'S RISE.

AMASSSED RICHES DURING WAR.

AMAZING SPECULATIONS.

Countess Arturo Lutzenburger, who, beginning her career as a shopgirl, amassed riches during the war and became the wife of a titled aristocrat, has been arrested by the Hungarian police, and remains in detention here pending an investigation into her recent activities, writes the Special Correspondent of "The Sunday News" from Budapest.

For several years the countess, engaging in an amazing variety of business enterprises, was so favoured by fortune that everything she touched seemed to turn to gold.

Not long ago, however, her good luck deserted her. Seeking at one stroke to become rich even beyond her already realised dreams, she engaged in a gigantic speculation in French francs.

But the wheel of fortune went spinning in the wrong direction, and almost over-night she found herself poorer than she was in her days behind a shop counter.

She tried to retrieve her position by borrowing; and, true to the principles on which she had always operated, she borrowed in large style. Debt after debt accumulated until she became entangled in the doubtful affairs that had led to her arrest and her detention in this city.

LOVED BY A BARON.

Countess Lutzenburger's rise to fortune and social position, and her amorous adventures during the recent war, are an amazing and romantic story. Magdalena Paces, as she was called before her marriage, was the daughter of a prison warden in a small Hungarian town. Although a poor man with a large family, her father gave her a good education. On leaving school through which she passed with ease and brilliance, she went into a local shop and remained there until after the death of her father.

Already her beauty and good manners had attracted admiration, and Magdalena Paces decided that she could exploit these qualities to better advantage in Budapest. Here, whilst serving in a shop, she added to her accomplishments and having learned typewriting and bookkeeping gained a social appointment to the owner of a large estate not far from the capital.

Her employer, an Hungarian baron, fell desperately in love with his beautiful secretary, and told her his intention to obtain a divorce and make his secretary the new baroness.

The existing baroness, however, tipped the baron's plan in the bud, and Magdalena had to leave the estate.

ENGAGED TO A DOCTOR.

Quickly, however, she established herself in a similar position on an estate in the remote countryside. Here, too, there was an early victim to her charms in the person of the local doctor. They became engaged, and the doctor placed his intended bride in a convent school so that she might complete her education before the marriage.

Of this opportunity Magdalena Paces took full advantage. She learned both French and English, and left the convent with all the accomplishments and graces of a society lady.

Apparently, however, this swift change alarmed the country doctor, who, though he had prepared his future home, broke off the engagement on the ground that his intended bride was too frivolous.

Magdalena Paces returned to Budapest, where she fell in love with a young man who, however, had to leave her soon afterwards when, on the outbreak of war, he was summoned to serve in the Hungarian Army.

FOURTH LOVER.

The fourth victim to Magdalena's charms was the director of a Budapest glass factory. He was married already, but filed a petition for divorce. A few days before the case was to come before the Court, the director met the girl whom he intended to make his second wife in company with a young soldier on leave from the front. This young soldier was Magdalena's earlier lover, and the director, in a mood of furious jealousy, renounced his intentions to marry her and annulled his divorce petition.

In the meantime Magdalena Paces had inherited a little property. Her prospects of an immediate marriage having vanished, she decided to go into business on her own account, and in a direction new to her sex.

Armed with a little capital, her beauty, and her knowledge of affairs, she stormed the Government offices of Vienna and Budapest, offering to supply all kinds of things required by the armies in the field. Charmed by her appearance and her manners, the officials, nearly all of whom were themselves army officers, gave her orders to buy horses, bedclothes for uniforms, oil and many other things of military use.

WAR PROFITS.

Accepting these orders as it came along, the young adventuress in business went to the dealer or manufacturer, as the case might be, and gave her orders. As it was unusual when a country is at war there was little check on extravagance. "Deliver my goods" was the

LONDON TRAFFIC.

BUSES CARRY OVER 40 PER CENT.

Remarkable figures in connection with London traffic were given by Mr. Basil Mott in his presidential address before the Institute of Civil Engineers (London). In 1923, he said, 2,600,000 passengers were carried in the metropolitan area, and of this huge total 1,040,000 were carried by the motor buses of the London General Omnibus Company. The company commenced operations in 1886—with a fleet of horse-buses, of course. In 1870, 42,000,000 passengers were carried in the buses. It will be seen, therefore, that in the 53 years that intervened between 1870 and 1923 the company's business had increased about 25 times in volume.

It was not until 1863 that the Metropolitan (underground) Railway was opened. In 1864 the Metropolitan District Railway, which also had the tracks laid in underground tunnels, helped further to relieve the street traffic, which up to that time had been carried by the buses—with some slight assistance from the four-wheeled one-horse cabs (famously known as "growlers") and by the hansom, which until the 90's were considered the most "exclusive" vehicles which could be hired.

In 1885 the buses had to meet another powerful competitor. This was the first of the "tube" railways. It was from the city to Southwark. "Tubes" increased rapidly, but the buses still continued to hold their own and something more. In this connection, as Mr. Mott pointed out, the existence of tube railways was largely due to the peculiar qualities of the London clay. The clay of London is so tough that, if immediately protected on exposure to the air, long lengths of tunnel could be constructed without any lining at all. There is some variability, however, and for safety's sake, therefore, the tubes, whatever the strata they passed through, were all lined with cast iron. An important point in the design of tube railways that Mr. Mott mentions is the adoption of "down" grades to accelerate trains when leaving stations, and "up" gradients to reduce their speed when approaching a station. Theoretically, this should save a great deal of power in getting trains rapidly under way, and it would also reduce the wear and tear due to heavy braking in approaching a station. On the Central London Railway, a fall of 10ft. on a one in 30 gradient was adopted for acceleration, and there was a corresponding rise in a gradient of one in 60 for reducing speed. It has since been estimated that the saving in power is about 15 per cent., as against that which would be required if such gradients were not employed.

Horse, steam, and, later, electric trams were additional competitors that the buses had to meet, but the bus traffic continued rapidly to increase in volume. Trams, it should be said, were not allowed in the "city" area of London, as it was recognised that any vehicle running on fixed tracks would tend to congest traffic out of all proportion to the number of passengers that they carried. In Paris, it should be noted, this fact was not realised until recently. Now, however, the authorities recommend the removal of the tram tracks from the central area of Paris.

There is nothing sinful about having a reasonable pride in one's belongings and estate, but when a man has not the sense to keep his mouth shut about them he becomes a general nuisance. A farmer of this order had met a few of his acquaintances on the market day, and, as usual, soon monopolised the whole of the conversation, talking about his steam thrasher, his reaping machine, his barns, his this and his that, until they were all heartily tired of listening to him. He was the first to go, however.

"Aye," says one of them, "and has ye a winnill?" "Na, that's what ah hae nae." "Weel, man, it's a peety ye had nae, for ye could blaw it yersel."

Magdalena found no difficulty in meeting it. She prospered in the process and was soon foremost in the ranks of war profiteers. Then she was seized with the ambition for a title and social position. Through the dual mediums of wealth and beauty she gained both in Trieste, where she married a Count, impoverished but of ancient lineage. With the transfer of Trieste from Austria to Italy after the war she became an Italian subject.

Even whilst living in brilliant and luxurious style as the wife of an aristocrat, she kept her money and restored Countess Lutzenburger continued her commercial activities and made very large sums from a contract, which had been running for several years, to supply coal to the Hungarian State railways.

Even with this she was not satisfied, and she had her eyes on the Italian State railways. She acquired the necessary knowledge of the railways of the country.

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CAKE-EATER.

DOCTOR AND "THE EASIER WAY."

At a session of the International Convention of Osteopaths at the Savoy Hotel, Dr. E. T. Phelps, vice-president of the British Osteopathic Association, said the British Osteopathic Association, at their meeting decided to take over the management of the British School of Osteopathy. The whole profession would be associated with teaching the staff of the school, and the latter would represent at least the standard of education laid down by the American Osteopathic Association.

Practically the whole of the morning was devoted to demonstrations. In the course of one Dr. C. J. Geddes (executive secretary American Osteopathic Association) said that many singers depended on osteopathy to keep them fit. "If you want to grow handsome get your feet fit," declared Dr. Geddes, adding, "if your wife or husband is not good-tempered take her or him to an osteopath. He will find the cause of the trouble. If we are to develop any sort of wings that will lift us from the commonplace there must be a compelling factor somewhere. Inactivity of body or mind means weakness and disease. Our bodies must live all their lives active in every part, and organs and cells must be nourished with natural food, fresh air, and sunlight. Women are living longer than men, and one reason, our men of science declare, is sunlight. Its actinic and ultraviolet rays find their way more readily to women than to muffled men. What health strides some of our women are now making. A glance at fashion-plates suggests that our men will not catch up in a thousand years. But foods and exercises and sunshine, vital as they are, do not tell the whole story. There must be work—lumpy, full-time work. It is not what you do when you don't work that puts you out of the running. You cannot play the devil without paying for it. So many of us are getting work-shy; we seek the easier way. We are cake-eaters with not enough natural ambition to spring and struggle for real food. Cake may be all right sometimes as a finishing flourish to certain meals, but teeth must have something different for exercise and nutrition if they are to be saved for present and future generations. Unless we prefer to gum it through life we had best give heed, or mankind will lose its teeth as certain animals did their tails, for lack of use of them."

Dr. Stewart Moore (London), in a lecture on rheumatoid arthritis, said it was one of the oldest diseases in the world, but there was no disease he knew of that the medical profession had made less progress with. He believed that rheumatoid arthritis was absolutely a disease of the central nervous system. He did not believe there was a micro-organism of any kind that was a factor in any way in the production of rheumatoid arthritis. Osteopathic treatment was the only remedy for rheumatoid arthritis. The convention was concluded.

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B.M.A.'S NEW HOME.

BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

The British Medical Association has migrated from the Strand to Bloomsbury. The King, who was accompanied by the Queen, opened the new headquarters in Tavistock Square. The old offices have no special interest apart from the famous statues by Epstein which exhibit their strange and disturbing qualities over the stream of buses. These effigies, which once roused a fury of controversy even fiercer than that which has raged round the Hudson Memorial, are now left forlorn, and the key to their symbolism will no longer fit.

The new "house" is a beautiful three-sided building of red brick with white stone facings, and is one of the most pleasing of Sir Edwin Lutyens's additions to London's architecture. It was begun before the war, and was originally designed as a college for the Theosophical Society. It was taken over by the Government during the war period, and when after the war the Theosophical Society was not prepared to complete the scheme, the B.M.A. bought the unfinished building for a sum round about £50,000, and has spent a similar amount in adapting it to their purposes.

The chief feature of the interior is the great hall where the King performed the opening ceremony. This is a magnificent room, with a very unusual scheme of decoration. Against the white walls stand out ornate columns coloured a brilliant blue. Over the ends of the hall there is a barrel vaulting, and the rest of the roof is open and black, with metal girders of gilt. The effect is thoroughly bright and attractive, and there is a sense of space and dignity. This hall is a noteworthy addition to London's meeting-places.

The entrance to the courtyard from Tavistock Square is closed by beautifully-designed gates 60 feet wide and 24 feet high, made by the Birmingham Guild to Sir Edwin Lutyens's design. These wrought-iron railings are a memorial to the 574 members of the Association who died in the war. Their names have been inscribed in a finely-wrought roll of honour, which the King and Queen inspected. Before the King and Queen arrived the War Memorial gates were dedicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The inspector was paying his annual visit to the village school, and was putting the children through their paces. They did quite well until he asked them the meaning of the word "epidemic."

Nobody knew, and so he had to help them out. "An epidemic," he explained, "is anything that spreads. Now, can anybody give me an example of an epidemic?" There was a long silence. "Can no one tell me?" asked the inspector at last. "Remember, anything that spreads." They had it this time. Like one voice came the reply. "Jam, sir."



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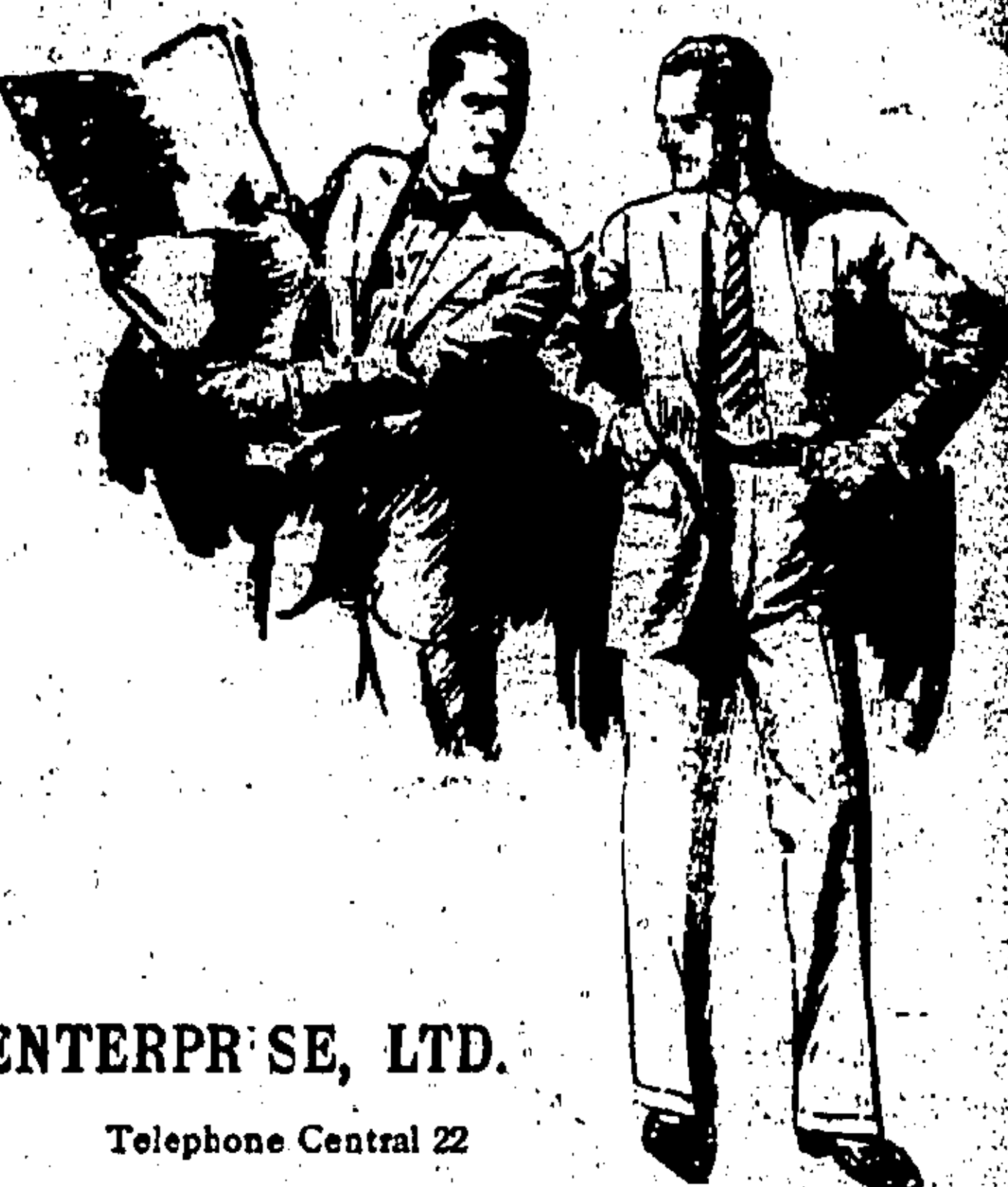
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Mr. Dunlop discusses sixteenth-century schemes for the plantation of Ulster, and reminds his readers of the little-known fact that Scots and English were at one time just as much rivals in its conquest and colonisation as were the French and English in the colonisation of North America. In the 'Notes and Communications' at the end of the Review there is an interesting comparison between the receipts taken in the Scottish Register House and the English Record Office, and the average salaries paid in these two establishments, which shows that 41 officials are paid an average of £290 each, as against £200, while in Scotland 15 officials are paid an average of £225, as against £125 in England. Furthermore, the salaries of the 15 Scottish officials are paid in 12 months, while those of the 41 English officials are paid in 18 months. The Review is a well-written and interesting study of the history of the Scottish people, and is well illustrated with maps and photographs.

CANTON OUTRAGE.

HONGKONG JOURNALISTS' EXPERIENCES.

FURTHER SHANGHAI COMMENT.

The scandalous outrage perpetrated upon two British journalists in Canton is but a further proof of the complete lack of anything in the nature of law and order in the South, says the "Shanghai Mercury." According to the story, these two gentlemen went to the telegraph office in the city for the purpose of dispatching telegrams to their respective newspapers. On their return they were seen and pursued by a crowd of about a thousand strikers, gesticulating, brandishing sticks, shouting and making constant attempts to surround the newspapermen. The two unfortunate Britishers were finally ushered into the headquarters of the Labour Army, where they were heaped with indignity and surrounded by Whampoa cadets with fixed bayonets. Later, a heavy chain ten feet long was tightly clamped around their necks and they were imprisoned with fourteen Chinese strike-breakers who had tried to return to Hongkong. The prison is described as being filthy, and stench-ridden, and the two pressmen were without food for fourteen hours. They were subsequently removed to the "cadets' headquarters, where officials apologised, saying that an ignorant, undisciplined mob was responsible.

EMPTY APOLOGY.

So much for the story of the outrage. Let us deal for a moment or so with the outstanding features of the incident. The assertion that an ignorant, undisciplined mob was responsible is sheer rubbish, and if the officials concerned—we know not who they are—imagine that they can whitewash these disgraceful proceedings by a mere apology on these grounds, they must be given to understand quite clearly that they are mistaken.

Assuming that the incident commenced with the attack upon the two journalists by a crowd of a thousand strikers "gesticulating, brandishing sticks, shouting and making constant attempts to surround the newspapermen" what possible explanation can be forthcoming in regard to their scandalous treatment during their sojourn in the headquarters of the so-called Labour Army, and for their incarceration in a filthy stench-ridden prison?

TIME FOR ACTION.

We hope the British Consul-General will lose no time in lodging a vigorous protest with whatever authorities there are at Canton at present. No doubt Sir James Jamieson has the matter well in hand already, but most sober-minded people are beginning to think that the time has come for action instead of mere words. Insults upon insults have been heaped upon foreigners during the past few months and nothing has yet been done to make the Cantonese authorities understand that they must cease. It is quite clear that note-writing will have little or no effect with the present "Red" regime in the South. Surely this latest outrage demands some drastic step?

We should be the last to appeal for hostilities in South China, but it is becoming increasingly evident that something must be done. As has already been pointed out, any action taken by Britain against South China could not for one moment be construed as action against China as a whole. Moreover there is little doubt that the anti-Reds in the South would welcome outside assistance. A day or so ago we published a stirring appeal on the part of the anti-Reds to the Government of Hongkong to "come over and help us."

SOUTH CHINA MENACE.

The whole of South China is menaced with complete economic destruction. The people—perhaps some of the most industrious people to be found on the face of the globe—are being ruined by a despotism more terrible than any in the history of the world. Fanatical, armed school-boys, imbued with the mischievous doctrines of Bolshevism, Russia are devastating the country and ruining trade and commerce. Are the civilised Powers going to stand idly by and see this fair and promising province ruined by the activities of the emissaries of Moscow? Are the Governments of Britain, and Japan, and France going to tolerate such outrages against their

CHANGED TIMES.

NEW WAYS WITH BAD BOYS.

HIRCHING NOT A SUCCESS.

Many notions hitherto held regarding child delinquents and reformatory life will have to be remodelled in the light of an interesting report issued by the Home Office on the work of juvenile courts. One thousand returns from all parts of the country have been summarised, and it is pointed out that of the approximate figure of 90,000 young persons under sixteen who annually come before the Courts, one-third are charged with larceny and about one-sixth with malicious damage.

A minority of Courts, it is mentioned, do not allow policemen in uniform to be present, while others only allow policemen in uniform to be present.

Importance of the doctor. Emphasising the need for the medical examination of juvenile offenders, for the ascertainment of physical and mental defects, the report says that an additional reason for medical examination is now afforded by the prevalence of "epileptics," lethargia, which not infrequently produces moral changes leading in some cases to serious offences.

The available evidence does not show that birching is, generally speaking, a deterrent, and there is a tendency to discredit its use in the universal way in which it used to be advocated for naughty boys.

Many of the Courts who favour birching would like to see the law amended so as to raise the age to sixteen and to make this form of punishment available for all offences committed by lads. Others would limit it to special offences, such as those involving cruelty or sexual offences.

Indirect evidence of the growing use of probation may be found in the reduction of the number of lads and girls between sixteen and twenty-one received into prison.

Homelessness in reformatories. How reformatory life is being reformed is shown in the section of the report dealing with Home Office schools and similar institutions under official supervision.

The old convict uniforms have gone. It is said, "and that old half-way house, the Norfolk jacket, of a type worn in institutions only, is fast disappearing."

"One girls' school, at the request of a male inspector, lowered its waist four inches, a decided improvement to the appearance of its otherwise, nicely dressed girls."

"What's in a name? A great deal if your school is called 'Reformatory for Delinquent Girls.' It does not encourage letter writing if this is the heading of your school note-paper, or self-respect if it appears on the swimming certificate you have won."

"But 'Reformatory School for Girls' conveys no suggestion of a doubtful past. All the schools have, therefore, wisely abandoned the description 'reformatory' of industrial school."

More and more the children mix with others, either by attending outside, elementary schools, meeting outside athletic teams, or as Girl Guides or Boy Scouts.

Lessons in chivalry. "One day, perhaps, the boys and girls of neighbouring reformatories will be allowed to mix socially and learn such chivalry as contact between the sexes alone can teach."

"The following extract from an industrial school magazine suggests that this school is tackling the problem successfully: 'During the first dance, on the evening when the young ladies of the village were invited, our boys had to be driven to find their partners.'

"Before the end of the evening the ladies required protection from clamorous partners for dances. 'May we escort them home, sir?' was the final request—not a bad development for one night."

"There are schools," states the report, "where the children spend or save their pennies, generally the former; there are others where they do neither, for they rarely have them—they are 'credited to their account.'"

"Somehow it does not act as an incentive to good conduct. Perhaps it is because children like tangible rewards."

nationals with nothing more than a mere protest to a so-called Government that takes not the slightest notice of diplomatic Notes?

We should very much like to be able to think that the forthcoming Conference in Peking would have much effect on conditions in the South of China. There has been a certain amount of talk with regard to co-operation in matters concerning foreign relations, but we venture to think that anything in that direction is unlikely to materialize—certainly so long as the "Reds" are in Canton. It seems to us that sooner or later something will have to be done in the South and that delay is only strengthening the power of the so-called National Government and allowing the Bolsheviks to obtain a firmer hold over Canton.

A JOB WELL DONE.

GOVERNMENT THANKS LORD INCHEAPE.

In a letter to Viscount Incheape referring to the completion of the sale of Government ships, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade, says:

On behalf of the Government I wish to congratulate you, if I may, very heartily on the successful completion of the work, and to thank you for the great service you have rendered to the country.

Few people at the present time realise how difficult the task before us was. Owing to the war the Government had acquired or built a number of merchant ships, and it was necessary that these should be transferred to private ownership. Later on the further problem arose of the ex-convict ships transferred to this country under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. These also had to be transferred to private ownership, and the total tonnage involved was very considerable indeed.

It was necessary to satisfy the Treasury and the public that the best possible price was being obtained for the ships, and at the same time it was imperative that the shipping interests should be satisfied that this unprecedented sale operation was being carried out with complete fairness and efficiency.

You have been instrumental in selling an immense volume of tonnage with, so far as I can gather, no single complaint of any moment from any quarter. No one else could have done this.

In acknowledging the letter, Lord Incheape describes his work as a labour of love which gave him deep interest and often considerable amusement.

Although the years, he adds, I have been in close touch with the officials of the Ministry of Shipping, the Reparation Committee, the Board of Trade, and the Treasury, and there has never been a word of difference between us. I have invariably received the greatest courtesy and consideration from them all, and I wish to thank them.

Your charming letter puts the cap on an interesting chapter of my life and I thank you.

CAPT. ARTHUR ILL.

BRITAIN SEEKS TO HURRY PROCEEDINGS.

After eight months' detention in the cells, Captain Charles Arthur, former A.D.C. to Rajah Sir Hari Singh, and one of the leading figures in the "Mr. A" case in the London Law Courts, who was arrested in Paris on an extradition warrant issued by the British Government, is seriously ill.

His long detention has so preyed upon his health that he has demanded a medical examination and removal to hospital. Dr. Paul, a medico-legal expert, has seen him but has not yet closely examined him.

Captain Arthur was arrested in Paris on December 2 last year at the request of the British Government, who wished to have him extradited to province him in connection with the Robinson v. Midland Bank case. He was detained until January 30 under the most favourable conditions at the depot in Paris, being allowed to receive relatives and friends. On that date the French judicial authorities received the British Government's demand for his extradition, which was rejected, but detained him on a charge of receiving in France moneys known to have been stolen.

APPEAL TO BRITAIN. Captain Arthur was then transferred to the Santé prison, and not allowed to communicate with any but his lawyers.

In despair of regaining his liberty, Captain Arthur has appealed to the British Government through the British Embassy, for its protection as a British subject, and he received a reply that the British Government had forwarded a memorandum drawing its attention to the delay in dealing with the case, and asking that the proceedings be expedited.

The explanation provided by the French judicial authorities of the delay is that the British Government three months ago forwarded to Paris copies of the evidence in the Hobbs case, and that this was so voluminous that it required many months to translate.

HELPS CHILDREN OVER HOT WEATHER.

Summer complaint makes little headway with children whose careful mothers use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Stomach and bowel complaints, fever and epidemic intestinal cramps, and weakening diarrhoea. Given in a little sweetened water it is easy to take. For sale everywhere.

DAY OF AUNT.

FINANCE AND FAMILY IN GERMANY.

The German Aunt—"Die Tante" of the conversational manuals and of thousands of German homes—has leapt into sudden prominence to-day as the subject of livelier debates than the wildest compilers of grammar books ever dreamed of.

She emerges triumphant out of the tail-end of a session which has seen, in the dog-days, Reichstag members yawning in the empty segments of the big semi-circles that carefully divides party from party in front of the Government bench and the President's chair. Her case has been the grave of more than one reputation in every shade of political party, and nearly wrecked the reputation of the republic itself as a law-giving body from the moment when the judges in its courts remembered that they were the sons, and nephews, of aunts, and started deciding cases as though the last six months' legislature did not exist. For the Aunt, taken as chief representative of the human wreckage left high and dry during the flood of paper marks, has suddenly become of value again.

Her value is the outcome of the embittered struggle that has been going on behind the scenes ever since the mark was stabilised by Dr. Schacht at the end of 1923.

At the time of sober statement provided for the repayment of holders of pre-war loans, mortgages, industrial bonds, insurance policies, savings-bank books, and kindred safe investments at 5 per cent. of their original value. This was a vast improvement on the absolute nothing they then represented, but the democratic Coalition then in power cried shame on the capitalists, demanded a 15 per cent. valuation, and pressed President Ebert to put his name at the bottom of an "emergency" Bill.

THE NATIONALIST BID. It was then the turn of the Nationalists, on the eve of what proved to be a highly successful election, to cry down the Left, and to promise their own electorate 100 per cent. of their former fortunes. Once in power, these same Nationalists found a 25 per cent. of their promise too difficult for any Budget to manage. At the same time they were dumbfounded by a skilful Socialist countercharge, which maintained that in the Germany of to-day, safe, sound, and stabilised, a 40 per cent. of the original pre-war sums was not too much for Germans to expect.

Recently the parties supporting the Government have rushed through a compromise. As a result, everybody's Aunt, the presumably helpless old woman for whose sake these battles have ostensibly been fought, benefits to an extent which causes many heartburnings and dissatisfaction. If she was a patriot and bought Government stock and loans she will see only 5 per cent. of her money back. If she was speculative and believed, after 1870, in the future of German industry, she will get 15 per cent. But if she was of the good old-fashioned kind who preferred a mortgage on a building one could see—even a so-called chimney-mortgage, meaning the fourth or fifth on the building in question—she will get 25 per cent. As a matter of fact, the aunt herself will probably get nothing, as these matters will take time. But her nephews and nieces will be fairly certain to try and make life pleasant for her again, considering what a will made to-day may mean to the future.

CHANGED TIMES. This is a far cry from the agonies of eighteen months ago, when old women who possessed a flat and furniture agreed to the handing over of the lease to some eager house-hunter, provided they could keep one room and be fed for the rest of their lives. Wealthy young couples who concluded what must be condemned as a ghoulish contract, so thin and feeble were the Aunts of the period, have had reason to repent, since good food works more wonders than even the Reichstag. But neither is so potent as the power of German party politics. The arch-enemies, Socialists and the Nationalists, of the extreme Right, the Völkische, have united at an auspicious moment when the necessary majority was present in the House to vote that this new law becomes valid only after three months. They have appealed to the President of the Republic to declare in favour of a plebiscite on percentages which would doubtless give the 40 per cent. on their money demanded by the work-vote-catchers. Those of the Aunts who planned their faith once to the Mark have transferred it to-day to Hindenburg. They are going to suffer another and still more cruel fate.

GREAT FEAT.

TRACING CAUSE OF CANCER.

IMPORTANT RESULTS ANNOUNCED.

Dr. W. E. Gye and Mr. J. E. Barnard intend to publish in a medical journal the important results of their four-year research on cancer and other malignant new growths. In fairness to them, those qualified to speak with authority on their work will remain silent until the date of publication. But it is safe to say that without any exception their discoveries appear to be the best-substantiated claim to the elucidation of the cause of cancer that has yet been made.

Briefly, it may be said that the work has been done on a strain of filter-passing virus isolated by Rous in America from sarcoma in chickens. It has been well known for years that from an extract of this form of new growth a living virus capable of passing through a filter could be obtained. The new work in part has been the determination of the life-history of this organism and its examination by ultra microscope.

In addition to this, these workers have been able to give a satisfactory answer to the great problem of cancer. There is a special type of cancer for every organ of the body. But bacteria, as is well known, set up changes in organs peculiar not to the organ affected but to the micro-organism responsible for the disease. Thus a tubercle bacillus sets up an identical tubercular process wherever it obtains a foothold. How, then, can cancer be caused by a micro-organism? How, at any rate, can all types of cancer be caused by the same micro-organism? The answer to this question will be supplied by the authors, and it is amply satisfactory. Their strain of filter-passing virus can set up more than one type of malignant disease.

Finally, if the cause be established, can a cure follow? Dr. Gye has something to say on this point also. For the public, indeed, this is the all-important question. Until the whole work is available for study little can be added to this summary. But there are several interesting features. The authors sought and found their organism among the filter-passing viruses—a group of organisms outside the range of vision even with intense magnification. In that group come, it is believed, the organisms which cause influenza, the dread "sleepy sickness," and smallpox. Once again attention is drawn to the infinitely small. It is safe to say that the future of medicine lies in that most difficult study.

Coming Announcement.

The "Lancet" issues the following statement:—

A notable contribution to existing knowledge as to the origin of cancer is made public this week in the "Lancet." The new work has been done with the support of the Medical Research Council, extended over a long period, has at various stages received the helpful co-operation of Dr. J. A. Murray, the medical director of the Imperial Cancer Fund, and is to some extent in continuation of the well-known experiments of Peyton Rous in America.

It claims attention, therefore, on the strong grounds that its authors are selected exponents of modern research; that its technique and conclusions have been considered favourably where criticism has real significance; and that its foundations were truly laid and have stood the test of time.

The discovery is treated of in a preliminary manner, and the deductions are set out in several places as propositions which will be more fully accepted when subsequent details are published. The communication consists of two papers, which will be published in the "Lancet" of Saturday, July 18.

The first paper deals with the aetiology of malignant new growths, and is written by Dr. W. E. Gye, from the Medical Research Council's field laboratories, Mill Hill, London, N.W.; the second paper deals with the microscopic examination of filterable viruses, and is written by Mr. J. E. Barnard, F.R.S., from the National Institute for Research at Hampstead.

appointment when Hindenburg, who receives deputations daily in the non-committal fashion in which he was pinned before his election, will be forced, whatever his sympathies, to vote the plebiscite suggestion, as had for the country and still worse for its

may RETURN GIBRALTAR. It is suggested that the British Government should return Gibraltar to Spain. It is claimed that the military value of the fortress is diminishing, and that the British Government should return it to Spain. It is suggested that the British Government should return Gibraltar to Spain.

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OLD LAIRDS & NEW.

SOCIAL CHANGES IN SCOTLAND.

The Hon. R. Craik, of Miln, writes in the "Daily Telegraph" as follows:—

In Scotland, as in England, the war has greatly emphasised social changes which were on foot before it began. The tendency of the great estates to pass into the market was considerable long before the first rumblings of the storm of 1914 were heard. The death duties, and a corresponding increase in respect of the financial burdens placed upon land, as well by local as by Imperial authority, were at the root of the pre-war tendency. It is no exaggeration to say that an entirely new proprietary now possesses the soil of Scotland. The old order of lairds has disappeared. It is true that, here and there, a member of the former landed caste still clings to the ancestral acres; but these are a rapidly dwindling band; and soon the place which they continue to occupy in the public life of the country will know them no more. The neo-feudal system has had its day.

Political and economic changes of a great magnitude necessarily involve social alterations of proportionate gravity. You cannot revolutionise a whole proprietary without changing at all events the appearances of public life. New men do not necessarily imply new measures; but it is seldom that new men do not introduce along with themselves a new way of looking at established institutions and dealing with them; and this has happened, and continues to happen, in Scotland.

LANDED PROPRIETORS.

The public life of the defunct order of landed proprietors in Scotland may truly be said to have consisted of the following forms, into which the main activities of the group were cast:—There was first the management of their estates. Secondly, there was hunting, as it used to be expressed in the old days, but in these we are accustomed to speak of "sport." Finally, there were the social duties of the countryside—attendance in state at the annual games, at the public balls held within the district, and so forth. Moreover, most of the greater lairds used to keep open house during that brief portion of the year in which our climate is thought to be more or less tolerable.

The intention of the new proprietary towards the estates they have acquired can hardly be as serious as was that of those whom they have displaced. In very few cases, probably, have the recent purchasers of estates bought them in order to live by them; and the few who may have been so simple will certainly be wiser before long. By far the greatest number of the estates which have changed hands within recent years have been bought for purely "luxury" reasons. They are put under the management of factors, whose instructions are to "run" them with as little loss and trouble to their proprietors as may be. Thus though there may be, and doubtless are exceptions, there is no occasion to take the new race of lairds too seriously. Many—if not most of them—are retired business men, whose education, complete though it may be in other fields, has necessarily been neglected so far as practical knowledge of estate management, agriculture, and stock-raising is concerned.

With regard to sport (grub-shooting, deer-stalking, fishing, and the like) so generally has the new race of lairds begun to tread in the footsteps of the old that to deny them merit in that respect would be absurd. Generally speaking, they have within them the makings of sportsmen every whit as good as those whose acres they have bought. This is true of the vast majority, though grouse-moors and rivers and deer-forests there are which are seldom visited by their new owners, and have deteriorated in consequence.

CHANGES IN THE COUNTRYSIDE. But it is in respect of the social life of the countryside that the most marked changes have occurred of recent years. Doubtless, the new lairds are not less hospitable than

the old; but as a rule, their guests are drawn from a different class, which, in one way, makes a world of difference. The average Scottish country house is not as "fashionable" as it used to be. The great names of former times are disappearing, and the new have not been long enough in possession to acquire the prestige which attached to the old. In the old days the great families would attend the annual games and other social functions of the kind in state. But though the games remain and are just as popular as ever they were, and dancing is not less practised than it used to be by all sections of the community, yet the men and women of social light and leading who used to figure on these occasions no longer preside; they must now be content with the lower seats. And this pregnant social change has had a somewhat discouraging and disconcerting effect on the public life of the countryside.

Since Scotland is, and always has been, a strongly democratic country, it might be thought that the disappearance of the old nobility and landed aristocracy had been a measure pleasing to the commonalty rather than the reverse. But paradoxical as it may seem from a purely political point of view, such has not been the case. The passing of the old great families may not be a cause of poignant regret to the democracy, generally speaking; but the rise of the new has left the same classes quite cold. The people, collectively speaking, recognise that great estates with plenty of money behind them are preferable to big estates with funds in inverse proportion to their extent. They philosophically accept the new order of affairs, and know that, economically, it is for the best. But at the same time the countryside is not prepared as yet to accord to the new lairds and their wives the prestige and social regard which they freely rendered to their predecessors; and the old social life of the country suffers in consequence of the epoch of transition that has come upon us. For the time being, the general attitude of the community towards the social things of the new order is critical, and somewhat ironical.

The attitude of the dispossessed families towards their supplanted in the countryside necessarily varies with particular families, persons, and circumstances; but it may be affirmed with truth that, as a rule, the goers are disposed to regard the comers with philosophy and perfect good humour. Like the commonalty, they may be, on occasions, and naturally, not a little critical of the new landed families which the recent turn of affairs has given to Scotland. Generally speaking, however, they are ready enough, without the least display of patronage, and with that philosophy and bonhomie which mark the "kindly Scot," to welcome the newcomers to the seats which they themselves have been obliged to vacate, and, what is more, to render the others as easy in them as may be; for those of the old lairds who know history know that there was a time when they themselves were, for the most part, "new."

An Englishman out shooting in the States met a Yankee farmer. The latter asked him what sport he had had.

"Only a few pigeons," said the Englishman.

"Oh," said the Yankee, "that's nothing. Last fall there came a flock of pigeons and set on that round corn sack. I went into the house, put the barrel of my rifle in the fire, and bent it in a half circle. Loading it, I went near the stack and shot. The bullet kept going round and round, killing 99 pigeons."

Said the Englishman: "Are you sure you did not kill a hundred?"

Yankee: "Look here, mister, I am not going to tell a damned lie for the sake of a pigeon."

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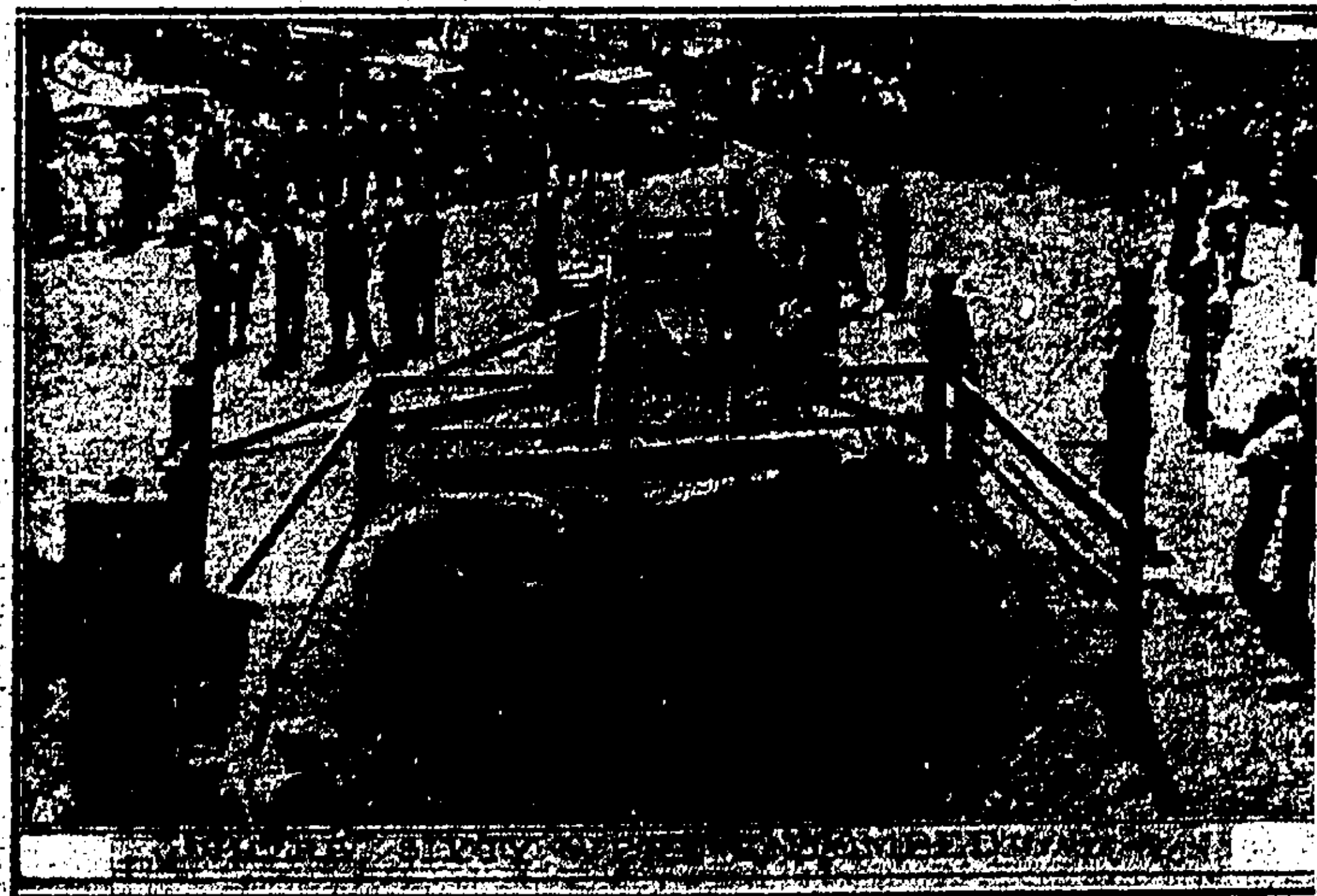
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**KANSAS CITY THEATRE BLAST**

This picture was taken shortly before the third body was removed from the Gillis Theatre in Kansas City, which was swept by fire following an explosion in a restaurant in the building. The photograph was transmitted by telephone wires.



When a portion of Sheep Mountain, at Jackson (shown in right of picture), crashed into the Green Ventro River canyon during the earth tremors on June 23, the river was dammed and a new lake was formed.



Here is the mouth of the Carolina mine at Cumock, which closed on 60 miners after a series of explosions. Eight bodies were removed in the first two days and rescue parties, equipped with gas masks, sought the other 52 in the fear that they would be found dead.

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Victoria Peak	1828
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St. Parker	1784
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1806
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Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (filterbeds)	297
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ODDS AND ENDS

How Firedamp Explodes.

A highly important discovery in regard to the peculiarities of firedamp has been revealed by recent research, and may explain why in the past there have been explosions in mines through no apparently immediate cause. Research has shown that a mixture of firedamp and air can be ignited without the application of flame, merely by raising it to a certain temperature, either directly by the application of heat or indirectly by compression.

Surgical Achievements.

Achievements of modern food passage and lung surgery, unfamiliar to most laymen are disclosed by a collection of specimens just gathered from all over the country by Dr. Irwin Moore, the laryngologist—the first of its kind to be demonstrated to medical men. Specimens include a wrist watch, a toy trumpet swallowed by a boy, 20 of 58 marbles also swallowed by a child, a table knife which lodged in the stomach of a man who died two months later, a large egg cup recovered from the bowel of a mental defective, and a number of artificial teeth, some with hooks which had become fixed in the food pipe and had to be cut in halves with specially designed scissors before removal. An expanding metal tube is first introduced into the food pipe, then a pair of narrow long handled scissors, with which the laryngologist clips off the wire hooks or cuts the plate in two. The remarkable thing is that with the aid of an X-ray table and a minute electric light at the bottom of the tube the operation can be conducted by direct vision and this applies to the bronchial passages as well. Specialists in the work have encountered some strange cases. There was one of a news-vendor who inhaled a half-sovereign while playing pitch and toss. Every time he became hard up he would turn up at the hospital in the hope that some way would be found of removing it. Eventually it was successfully extracted at the Middlesex Hospital, but ten days afterwards the man died from tuberculosis of the lung, probably caused by the irritation set up by the coin over a long period. The scientist Brunel inhaled a half-sovereign while playing with children. After doctors had failed to extract it with specially designed forceps, Brunel had himself whirled round on a centrifugal table built to his own design. The spinning produced convulsive coughing and up came the coin. A patient in the Royal Naval Base Hospital, Portland, swallowed his dental plate. The laryngologist removed it successfully by the cutting process described, and all the thanks he got was a demand from the authorities for a new denture to replace the one destroyed.

"Westminster Gazette."

The Streets of Lost Hope.

"Nothing doing to-day." In such words are dismissed the greater number of men and women who journey daily to those London streets where live the theatrical and music hall agents. They are among the saddest streets of London (writes Marie Harrison in the "Daily Chronicle.") So little is there to see for the careless observer, so much for those who know how to read from a gallant smile the story of a lost hope. In Charing Cross Road, in Shaftesbury Avenue, in some of their tributaries are the offices of men whose business it is to provide spubettes, juvenile leads, dancers, heavy gents, trick cyclists, comedians, character ladies, and chorus girls for the music halls and theatres of the country. Watch the brave-hearted middle-aged women go into one of these offices. They are dressed very well, made up with delicate discretion; they look less than their years. But they are "getting on." They know it, and they wonder unendingly if the agent knows it too, and if his "Nothing doing to-day, look in again when you are passing" is just his kindly way of saying "Too old." Look at the bright young women who a week ago announced in the theatrical papers their thanks to some management for a very comfy time at Glaxo. They are disappointed. "Nothing doing to-day, look in again when you are passing" is just his kindly way of saying "Too old." Look at the bright young women who a week ago announced in the theatrical papers their thanks to some management for a very comfy time at Glaxo. They are disappointed. "Nothing doing to-day, look in again when you are passing" is just his kindly way of saying "Too old."

Philip Allan at 12s. 6d. net.

The Glasgow Fire.

I have just met a man who reminded me of Stevenson's essay on the fallen Edinburgh "land," which meant that all over the world men would be saying, "The house I was born in has fallen." He was a Glasgow man (you do sometimes come across one in Fleet Street), and he told me that his teeth marks had been plain to see in a pew of the Kelvingrove church which was burned down, it having been the custom of his long family when young to get their "bite" on the pew ledge (says an "Evening Standard" writer.)

Lord Gladstone's Letter.

There was a further development in relation to the attack on William Ewart Gladstone by Mr. Peter Wright in his recently published book, "Portraits and Criticisms," and the reply to it by Viscount Gladstone and Mr. H. N. Gladstone when the Central News received from Messrs. Charles Russell and Co., solicitors for Lord Gladstone and Mr. H. N. Gladstone, a copy of the following opinion of Mr. Harold Morris, K.C., and Mr. Theobald Mathew, with a request that it shall be published. The opinion is as follows:—

1. We are informed that when Lord Gladstone and Mr. H. N. Gladstone wrote the letter of July 22, 1925, a copy was sent by them to the publishers of "Portraits and Criticisms," and to the editor of the "Nation." We are of opinion that there was a clear publication upon which Captain Peter Wright may bring proceedings for libel.

2. The statement that Captain Peter Wright is a "liar" and a "coward" and has published "inventions" can only mean that he as an author has published libellous statements, well knowing that he could not be contradicted by the person attacked or sued by those whose feelings he has outraged. We are of opinion that the words in the letter are clearly actionable. The suggestion that the words are "words of heat and abuse" and therefore not actionable, is without foundation. The defence of vulgar abuse only applies to spoken words.

3. Further, we are of opinion that criminal proceedings might have been taken on the letter of July 22, 1925.

Harold Morris,
T. Mathew.

Origin of Becky Sharp.

Mr. W. G. Elliot, in his book, "My Ancestry," just published, gives the following interesting reminiscences of his mother. He writes:—"She told me once of an interesting meeting she had with the great Thackeray, to whom she was introduced at the Ritchies' house in Paris as the lady who had known in India a certain Miss Theresa Reeves, known also as Tizzie Reeves. This lady had a meteoric career, of which I will relate certain incidents later. Thackeray looked closely at my mother and remarked: 'So you know Theresa Reeves. Tell me of her.' My mother told him all she knew, and finally, getting rather tired of doing all the talking, suddenly turned on the novelist, and said: 'Well, Mr. Thackeray, I've told you all I know about her. Now tell me something. Did you have her in your mind when you wrote the character of Becky Sharp in Vanity Fair?' The great man suddenly turned and looked at her. He nodded his head, said nothing, and left the sofa. 'Thackeray, if I remember rightly—the author states later—exactly described the atmosphere of snobbery, when he began a chapter thus: 'The time has perhaps gone by when a young man living in a Bloomsbury boarding-house could throw all the other inmates into a state of abiding depression by mentioning casually at breakfast that he was once acquainted with a hazonet.' 'No, no, this time has not gone by and never will.' The book is published by Messrs. Philip Allan at 12s. 6d. net.

The Naughty Nineties.

Richard le Gallienne, who is now sixty but has the perpetual verdure of eternal youth, has written a book about literary London in the Eighteen-Nineties. I look forward to it with great expectations (says a writer in the "Passing Show.") It was a notable period—somewhat naughty, perhaps, but very much alive. Mr. le Gallienne, I gather, will have much to say about the Scottish poet John Davidson, who met a tragic end, and also about Aubrey Bardsley. The three were Yellow Book men.

Chinese Trifles.

There are any amount of Chinese things to be seen in the shops, oilcans, ashtrays, shopping-bags in vivid reds and greens, waste paper baskets, workbaskets, curious lacquered trays, unbreakable drums and gaily coloured lanterns (says the "Manchester Guardian.") Undoubtedly, the Chinese manufacture a good deal of rubbish for shipment to this country, but it is all very cheap and attractive. There is something about a Chinese workbasket, with its bangles, tassels, beads, and coins, that makes a half-crown small enough in exchange. Coloured tassels are sold for a shilling, as are ornamental and uncommon, as squares of raffia for use as cushion covers. There are, too, bamboo tables and chairs, that fold up like a puzzle, but are simple enough in their way. All these things, from a cornelian necklace to a cloisonné napkin ring made in Peking, show evidence of Chinese ideas and colours.

Club Clothes.

The last traces of wartime slackness in men's attire are being sedulously removed in one or two of the well-known clubs. I hear, for instance, that a movement is afoot in the St. James's Club to compel diners in the chief dining-rooms to be in evening clothes, the penalty for not having changed being relegation to a small back room, says a writer in the "Evening Standard." The carelessness that came with the war was always a painful subject with some of the extreme sticklers for correctness. One well-known man resigned membership of a certain club in 1919 on the ground that his own shiny top was for three consecutive days the only one on the backlogs. He felt that the place had degenerated from a club to a put-house and was no place for him. Pipe smoking which crept in during the war years, will I fancy be attacked in time, but a stout resistance will be offered to any ban.

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Mr. J. M. Simon, Perera, of 1 Stafford Gardens, Colombo, is one of the numerous people who can speak from experience of the efficacy of Baby's Own Tablets as a remedy for the ailments of infants and little children. Mr. Perera says:—"My little niece Robine suffered from constipation with consequent loss of appetite. Her growth was retarded and she became fretful and weakly. Reading 'Baby's Own Tablets' I bought a few for her and the child and the Tablets proved to be all that is claimed for them. Her constipation disappeared and her appetite increased, she put on weight and in a very short time was improved almost out of recognition. We are very thankful for her cure."

Baby's Own Tablets quickly relieve over-irritation, indigestion, colic, colds, prevent constipation, check diarrhoea, allay teething pains, quiet the nervous, promote healthy, peaceful sleep to a perfectly natural state. Are guaranteed absolutely safe and harmless. By Chemists, or post free, 20 cents this side, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 83, Kingsway Road, Shanghai.



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Supervision of all Catering under the personal supervision of J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.
Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

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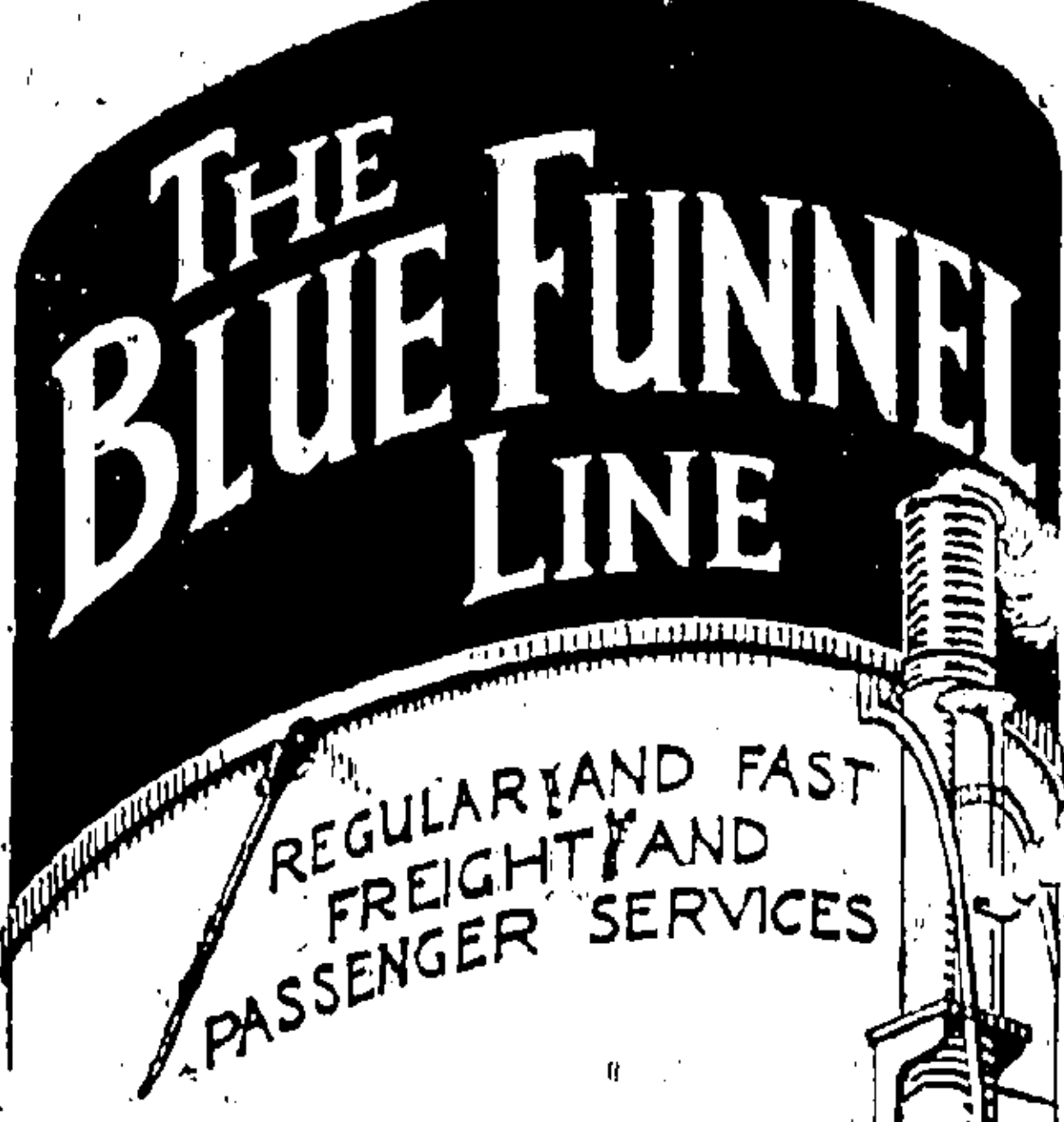
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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1925.



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TO LET.
TWO LET.—No. 38, Orient Building (Top Floor), Corporation Road, Kowloon, suitable for European family. Apply to—M. C. Chow, c/o Clark & Lu, 10, Des Voeux Road Central.

ON or about MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "French Building" ex "Victoria Building," No. 5, Queen's Road Central (between Chartered Bank and Mercantile Bank). Apply to—**RANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,** Charter Road.

LAMMERT BROS.
AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVEYORS.
Public Auctions—
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **FRIDAY, the 18th Sept., 1925,** commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Room, Duddell St. A Quantity of **VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.** Comprising:—Teak Hatstands, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Book Cases, Teak Desks with Brass Railing, Filing Cabinet, Brass Ornaments, Curious, Bronze Ware, Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc., Teak Sideboard, Teak Extension Dining Table, Chairs, Dinner Wagon, Ceiling Fans with Lights, Ceiling Lamps, etc., etc., Brass, Teak and Iron Single and Double Bedsteads with Mattresses, Teak Single and Double Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirror Doors, Teak Dressing Tables with Bevelled Mirror, Teak and Marble Top Wash Stands, Shaving Stands, Trousers Press, Pictures, Engravings, Teak Chest of Drawers, Teak Medicine Chests, Teak Stands, Large Mirrors, Showcases with Bevelled Glasses and Fittings, etc., etc., also

NOTICES.
HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
WANTED.—A Teacher of Book-keeping, for Evening Classes held in Kowloon. Must be well-qualified and experienced. Apply to The Director, HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Education Department, Hongkong, 15th Sept., 1925.

WE have investors interested in sound shares at favourable rates. Offers invited by Telephone C. 4630 or in writing to Small Investors, 10, Des Voeux Road.

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A Large Selection of **CANTON BLACKWOOD WARE** and
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One Gramophone.
Three Iron Safes.
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One Cottage Piano by Arthur Wilson & Co., London.
One Piano Player by The Auto-piano Co., and 168 Rolls Music.
One Remington Portable Type-writer.
One Remington Visible Type-writer.
One Remington Invisible Type-writer.
Two Oliver Typewriters.
One Perambulator.
Catalogues will be issued. On View from Thursday, the 17th September, 1925.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
With reference to the offer of new shares dated the 10th June, 1925 (made to existing shareholders of the Company) by the terms of which the sum of \$30 per share was to be paid on or before the 15th July, 1925, and the sum of \$30 per share on or before the 15th October, 1925, the Directors have decided that as regards those shareholders (having a registered address in the Far East) who do not feel themselves (owing to present circumstances) in a position to accept the Company's offer on or before the 15th July, 1925, a further opportunity shall be given to them to take up the new shares.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice. Interport Radio Telegrams are suspended until further notice. The Radio Office will be closed from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. until further notice. Messages to come must have name of code used included in text. The public are advised that correspondence intended for Canton will be superseded "By Train" to be taken up in the mail closed at 8.15 a.m. daily and forwarded by the 9.15 train from Kowloon. The Radio Office has reverted to its normal working hours, viz.:
Radio Office, 3rd floor, G.P.O. Building, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Radio Office, 3rd floor, G.P.O. Building, 8 p.m. to 8 a.m.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Day	Time
EUROPE via Negapatam, (Passenger only, London 15th Aug.)	TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15	7.15 a.m.
Manila	WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16	8.15 a.m.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and S. America	THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17	8.15 a.m.
Manila	FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18	8.15 a.m.
Straits	MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21	8.15 a.m.
Canada, U.S.A. Japan Shanghai	Procs. Madison	

OUTWARD MAILS.

To	Day	Time
Parhol and Kai-hoong	TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15	5 p.m.
Manila	WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16	7.15 a.m.
Manila	THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17	8.15 a.m.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and S. America	FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18	8.15 a.m.
Manila	MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21	8.15 a.m.
Canada, U.S.A. Japan Shanghai	Procs. Madison	

HONGKONG CLUB NOTICE.
The Fifth Yearly Drawing of Twenty Debentures of the Hongkong Club (1920 issue—\$500 each) was held in the Club House on **TUESDAY, the 8th September, 1925,** when the following Debentures were Drawn for redemption:—
4 269 467 577
18 365 502 632
192 372 513 638
208 387 520 698
219 426 549 766
and will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on **WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, 1925,** in exchange for surrender of same.
By Order,
T. A. ROBERTSON,
Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th Sept., 1925.

NOTICE.
BY ORDER of the District Grand Master a meeting of District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China, English Constitution, will be held in the Masonic Hall on **WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, 1925,** for 9.15 p.m. precisely, to consider a communication to the Grand Master, His Royal Highness, The Duke of Connaught.
All Master Masons are urged to attend.
(Signed) A. T. HAMILTON,
Acting District Grand Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1925.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.
A BEGINNERS' CLASS of Instruction in **MERCANTILE CANTONESE** will shortly be opened at the **CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BOOM**, Chartered Bank Building, provided sufficient support is forthcoming. Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.
M. T. KEY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th Sept., 1925.

SANDAKAN LIGHT & POWER CO. (1922), LTD.
THE THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on **WEDNESDAY, the 16th SEPTEMBER, 1925,** at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the 14 months ending 30th June, 1925, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from **WEDNESDAY, 9th September, 1925,** until **WEDNESDAY, 16th September, 1925,** both days inclusive.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1925.

NOTICE.
Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Sixth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, October 10, and Monday, October 12, 1925 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Gunpowder Bay Stables. Entries will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, September 25, 1925.
Hongkong, 8th Sept., 1925.

NOTICE.
M. R. ALBERT EDWARD KEW has this day been appointed Manager of Radio (Voice & News) Ltd.
For Radio (Voice & News) Ltd. CHAS. H. W. KEY,
Managing Director.
Hongkong, 11th Sept., 1925.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.
THE Directors of the Company do not propose to extend further the dates for the acceptance of the existing offer of new shares to shareholders. They consider that in the present circumstances of the Colony the interests of the Company can best be served by waiting until a later date and then making a fresh offer of new shares to shareholders then on the Register (including holders of the new shares now being issued) upon terms to be decided at that time.
By Order of the Board,
(Signed) R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1925.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Sixth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, October 10, and Monday, October 12, 1925 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Gunpowder Bay Stables. Entries will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, September 25, 1925.
Hongkong, 8th Sept., 1925.

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Hongkong, 8th Sept., 1925.

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Engineers & Shipbuilders W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD., Engineer and Shipbuilder Kowloon Bay. New Work and Repairs Call Flag "L"	Photographers. MEE CHEUNG, Photographer, 23, Ice House Street, Beaconsfield Arcade Branch. Developing & Printing undertaken.
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Land & Estate Agents. PUN YICK CHO, Land & Estate Agents, Tel. Central 911-1947, 35, Queen's Road Central.	Ship Chandlery. K. HING & CO., 25, Wing Woo St. Tel. C. 1115. Metal Merchants and Ship Chandlery. Managing Director—Mr. E. S. CHIN
Modistes. MADAME FLINT, 31, Queen's Road Central, Tel. Central 1255. (Formerly Madame Flinn)	

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